

NEWPORT MERCURY.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1814.

[Vol. XII.—No. 2719.]

Edinburgh Encyclopaedia.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received,

THE 6th, 7th and 8th half Volume
of the American Edition of the
NEW EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA.
Subscribers will please call, or send
written orders for their Numbers; and,
agreeably to the conditions in the Pros-
pectus, payment will be expected on
delivery of the Books.

Also, just received,

The Defence and Justification of the
late illustrious Gen. MOREAU, be-
fore the French Tribunal; by his Coun-
sel, Messrs. Bonnet, Bellart, and
Ferguson, Judiciary Counsellors.—
Translated from the French.
Feb. 26, 1814.

MERINO WOOL, SALT, &c.

50 Bales Merino WOOL, 1st quality
5000 bushels Salt
31 casks French card Wire assorted,
No. 35 to 33
87 casks Copperas.
15 bags Tumeric
2 Tons Logwood
Quantity of Cordage—
50 bbls. Moss Reef.
150 Hhds. Molasses, new crop
100 Boxes Brown Havana Sugars.
11 Hhds. COFFEE, entitled
8 Tierces } to double de-
56 bags } benture.
For sale, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ,
Newport, Feb. 25.

HAY-SEED.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At the head of Broad-street,

HAS just received, 2500 wt. of best
Red clover seed, which will be
sold cheap by the cask, hundred, or
smaller quantity.—Also, 70 bushels of
herd's grass seed; 50 do. borden's do;
40 do. red top do. is daily expected.—
Sugar, Teas, and Coffee for sale as a-
bove, as cheap as at any store in New-
port.—The highest price will be given
for green calf-skins.
Newport, Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been ap-
pointed by the Hon. Court of Pro-
bate for the town of South-Kingstown.
Administrator on the estate of JONA-
THAN REYNOLDS, late of South-King-
stown, deceased, and having taken upon
himself that trust, by giving bonds as
the law directs, requests all persons hav-
ing demands against said estate, to pre-
sent the same for adjustment, and those
indebted to said estate, to make imme-
diate payment.
JONATHAN REYNOLDS, Adm'r.
South-Kingstown, Feb. 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid harbouring
or trusting any of the crew of the
Spanish ship *Maria Francisco*, as I will
not pay any debts of their contracting,
they having deserted from said ship.
JUAN CLAROS, Master.
Newport, Feb. 21.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trusting the
crew of the Spanish sloop *Cande-
laria*, as I will pay no debts of their
contracting.
E. FERNANDES, Master.
Newport, Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

NEWPORT, SC.—Clerk's Office, Su-
preme Judicial Court, Feb. 21, 1814.
WHEREAS BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
of Newport, in the county of Newport,
Merchant, has this day lodged in said Office
the doings of the Hon. General Assembly, at
their Session in October, A. D. 1813, grating
him the benefit of an Act made and passed in
June, A. D. 1796, entitled, "An Act for the
relief of insolvent debtors"—This is there-
fore to give notice to the Creditors of the said
Benjamin Wightman, that they appear, if
they see fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court
about to be held at Newport, within and for
the county of Newport, on the 8th Monday
of March next, to nominate Commissioners to
receive and discharge the effects of the said
Benjamin Wightman.
GIDEON PALMER, Clerk.

VICTORY On Lake Erie.

PROPOSALS,
By Murray, Draper, Fairman,
and James Webster,

OF PHILADELPHIA,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
TWO PRINTS,
REPRESENTING THE VICTORY GAINED
BY COM. PERRY.

From correct drawings by Sully and
Kearney, from details of the Action,
given by Com. Perry, and his officers.

THE proposed Prints shall be en-
graved in the like manner, by
Murray, Fairman and Tiebout. The
Engravings will be 26 by 18 inches.—
Price, to subscribers \$7—and to non-
subscribers \$8 for each Print.

The publishers deem it neces-
sary to inform the public, that they sent
an artist to Lake Erie for the express
purpose of obtaining the most correct
information from Com. Perry and the
officers under his command, relative to
the principal scenes of action. The
Artist at the same time took drawings
of all the vessels, British as well as A-
merican, that were engaged.—The
publishers beg leave to subjoin a copy
of a letter on the subject from Com.
Perry to Mr. John Scudder, owner of
the Naval Panorama in New-York
which that gentleman has been so oblig-
ing as to hand to them for publication.
January 12, 1814.

Copy of a letter from Com. Perry to
Mr. John Scudder, New-York, dated
Newport, Dec. 15, 1813.

SIR—I have received your letter of
the 5th October relative to a plan of the
action on Lake Erie. Soon after that
affair, Messrs. Murray and Fairman of
Philadelphia, sent out an artist to that
place for the same purpose, to whom I
directed the commanding officers of the
different vessels to give all the informa-
tion in their power to render the en-
graving correct. I beg leave to refer you
to Messrs. Murray & Fairman, or
to Lieuts. Turner and Packett on Lake
Erie, who doubtless will give you the
same information that was given to the
other artists. In all similar applications
I have made the same references;
wishing you success in your undertak-
ing, I remain, Sir, your obedient serv-
ant,

(Signed) O. H. PERRY.

Messrs. Murray, Draper, Fair-
man, and J. Webster,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citi-
zens of NEWPORT and its vicinity,
that Subscriptions will be received by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
For the Engravings representing the
action on Lake Erie.
Feb. 11, 1814.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been duly
appointed by the Town-Council
of Portsmouth, in the county of New-
port, and State of Rhode-Island, Ad-
ministrator upon the estate of

SAMUEL ELAM,

late of said Portsmouth, deceased,
having taken upon myself that trust,
giving bond as the law directs, hereby
request all persons having demands
upon said estate, to present their ac-
counts for payment.—And all persons
indebted to said Estate are also request-
ed to make immediate payment.
WM. ROTCH, jun. Administrator.
New-Bedford, 1st mo 31st, 1814.

S. T. Northam,

Has just received, and for Sale,

FOUR Hundred Boxes Havana
Brown SUGAR—240 Bags best
Green Coffee.
Newport, Feb. 4.

John M. Mansfield,

No. 141, Thames-Street.

OFFERS for sale, 3000 wt. of good
sole Leather.—He has recently
received a handsome assortment of
Ladies kid and morocco Shoes, cork
boots, walking shoes, morocco boots,
&c.—Also, a few boxes of men's fine
and low priced shoes, by the package
or single pair.—Cash given for green
hides, calf skins, sheep skins, &c.
Newport, Feb. 10.

SPEECH OF THE Hon. Wm. Hunter, IN THE SENATE OF THE U. S. ON THE BOUNTY BILL.

MR. PRESIDENT,

I WAS accidentally absent from my
seat at the commencement of this
debate, and do not know whether a
very simple, but to my mind a very im-
portant view of this subject has been
presented. Is this magnificent project
of creating a monied soldiery, and sud-
denly transferring the property of the
country from one class of citizens to
another, countenanced by the proper
and constitutional authority? Has it
been recommended by that depart-
ment of the government which alone
has the management of the war, and will
solely be responsible for its ill success?
The Senate has been sharply complain-
ed against for giving, on a former occa-
sion, more than was asked, ought we
not now to avoid this imputation? The
proposition proceeds upon the ground
that our campaign has been disastrous
and disgraceful, that we have absurdly
attempted with means we knew to be
inadequate, the achievement of a mighty
enterprise. Sir, this is not the opinion
of the President of the United States.
Look at his message on the opening of
this session. After that elegant and
elaborate dissertation to prove the cam-
paign brilliant and prosperous, is it not
somewhat disrespectful not to be con-
vinced? The enemy to be sure have
sneeringly protested against the Presi-
dent's conclusion, and have most irre-
verently contradicted him. A commit-
tee in the other House have dared
to institute an inquiry into the causes
of the failure of our arms. But surely
we will not join the enemy against the
President, or blindly follow the mistak-
en course of the House of Representa-
tives. What more can we have than
success; and if our present means, our
former measures have given us this
success, why should we enlarge the one
or alter the other. For my part I will
not be concerned in this indirect in-
sult against the recitatives of the
opinions of the chief magistrate. Even
if it be an error that the campaign was
glorious and brilliant, why should we
disabuse the public mind and disenchant
it of so delightful a delusion? Why
should we by our public acts falsify the
grave declarations of a competent au-
thority, and infuse a suspicion that the
message, instead of being a plain narra-
tive of victories, is nothing but the
splendid sophistry of a rhetorician, con-
verting disasters into triumphs? Again,
sir, has not the President most unquali-
fiedly announced his aversion to an
increased military establishment—
Does he not declare it unsafe—what
we ought to distrust? Our military
establishment means our regular army
as contradistinguished from our militia
—Does he not invite us to look to the
militia as the proper corrective of this
unsafe military establishment? How
pure, how patriotic his intentions: how
honestly, how severely republican his
doctrines? In the midst of war he ad-
monishes the people against their
worst enemy, a standing army. He
seems even willing to check our effu-
sions of gratitude towards these achiev-
ers of our brilliant successes, by call-
ing our attention to those who are their
natural opposers. And yet honorable
gentlemen would persuade themselves
that they have the sanction and recom-
mendation of the executive to this enor-
mous extraordinary proposition.—A
proposition which if adopted and per-
sisted in for five years, would have the
effect of making the army the depository
of the property of the country.—If
property could be said to exist when
the nation was beggared. Sir, is the
President to receive from us, who still
perceive our attachment to old fashion-
ed republican doctrines, encomiums
for his adherence to those doctrines;
and yet in this proposition confessedly
anti-republican, and rendering what he
deemed dangerous, immensely for-
midable, to be enforced by his authority
and recommended by his influence? It
cannot be, the inconsistency is too glaring.
Such a suggestion implies satire
too harsh for me to relish. It is in fact
saying, that awakening our attention to
a re-organization of the militia, and at
the same moment stimulating our sus-
picions against our unsafe military
establishment, either meant nothing, or
meant the very contrary of what the
terms plainly imply. It is asserting
that these phrases were the mere
blandishments of deception, intended to
lull us into unsuspecting security; the
mere persuasive profession of a highly
laudable purpose used as the cover of a

plan too bold for avowal, too bad for in-
spection. It may be called Toryism in
me, but I feel it proper and dutiful to
respect what I am bound to believe are
the sincere, as certainly they are, the
solemn declarations of the chief magis-
trate:—and those declarations I deem
expressive of a decisive disapprobation
of this proposed measure. I cannot
consent to this appeal to the merely
mercenary feelings of this nation.—This
proposed bounty presumes that patriot-
ism no longer exists among us—it pre-
sumes that the war into which we have
been so unnecessary and prematurely
precipitated, is so odiously unpopular,
that the objections of the recruit can
only be overbalanced by the power of
money. Sir, I cannot consent to this
libel on the people. It is every mo-
ment reiterated, that a majority of the
people declared the war, and now sup-
port and approve it. It is preposterous
then to say that those who are already
willing need new inducements; it is in-
sulting to say, that those who are at
once brave and willing, must be bribed
into the support of their own measures.
But, sir, if this alarming defection in
the people does exist, I doubt the
efficacy of the proposed remedy.

How are the ranks of our army to be
filled? By a spirit of patriotism that
anticipates the wishes, or promptly
obeys the requisitions of the govern-
ment? No—of that you despair. Is it
by a system of conscription of Roman
or Gallic model? No—that you hinted
at as an alternative, but to that you have
not as yet the boldness to resort—what
remains but enlistment? In which
mode the government is but a com-
petitor in the market for the disposable
labor of the community. In old coun-
tries where the population is redundant
and necessarily in some degree corrupt
and dissolute, the government can
operate in the market with advantage.
But as has been well explained by the
honorable gentleman from Louisiana,
in this new country where the demand
for labor is vastly greater than the sup-
ply, the government will be outbid by
those who want and can pay for this la-
bor. Even here, the first year of re-
cruiting may encourage by deceptive
facility, for even here there are cities to
be scourged of their filth; there are jails
to be emptied; there are criminals to
be pardoned. Even here there are
wretches who have no home, or have
one only to hate it, because it reminds
them of duties they have despised—all
these will hasten to revel in their pecu-
liar paradise, the pollution of a camp.
Your first years army must, in a great
degree, be composed of such materials.
But of this weedy and worthless popu-
lation there is in this country no second
crop. You must then, in your second
attempt approach the sound, sober, re-
flecting portion of the community. If
you can mingle with your pecuniary
allurements, patriotic motives; if you
can ground yourselves on a wide spread
conviction that your war is just, neces-
sary, and expedient; that its object will
be beneficial, and is attainable; then
you will, and you ought to reap the
benefit. You will be a successful com-
petitor against the merchant, the me-
chanic, the farmer, and the manufactur-
er, for the disposable labor of the com-
munity. But, if you have repugnance
to overcome; if your war is popular
only as a party war, and that only in
such a degree as to produce paper pro-
fession rather than personal effort and
sacrifice, you will be outbid at every
turn. Uninfluenced by patriotic prin-
ciple or moral motive the laborer will
look to your offered employment as a
mere pecuniary concern, he will pru-
dently calculate the risk, and even if
you could outbid his other employers
(which in the nature of things is im-
possible) he would prefer the farm to
the field of battle, the work shop to the
camp, the calm and comfort of his fire-
side to the cold, famine and misery of a
Canadian campaign. Sir, the whole
course of our previous measures
forbids success to your present
plan. Embargo, non-intercourse and
restrictions, have unfitted us for war.
The consumption of the country must
go on. The people must eat and be
clothed, and there must be interchange
and transportation of commodities.
This interchange and transportation
were formerly chiefly effected by water
carriage, now you have cut off trade and
intercourse not only with foreign coun-
tries, and between the different states
of this federal empire, but likewise be-
tween the districts of the individual
states. That is now the indispensable
interchange, and transportation must be
by land, a mode demanding at least ten
times the quantity of labor and the num-
ber of hands to effect it as formerly.
It will require an extraordinary popu-
lation larger than you wished for army.
You will soon be able to count sixty

thousand waggoners, but for that very
reason will not be able to count ten
thousand regular soldiers in our coun-
try. You have thus created a new and
unusual demand for that very popu-
lation, which otherwise might have filled
your armies.

Again, by your total prohibition of
the importation of foreign manufactures
you have given a dangerous, premature
prosperity to our own. The impulse
towards manufacturing industry is irre-
sistible, because the temporary profits
are immense. I know that the call for
more hands among the manufacturers is
loud and incessant. They may recruit
their loom-rooms and work-shops, but
for this very reason you cannot recruit
your armies. Sir, our situation cannot
now be misunderstood. The state of
our society—the almost immeasurable
extent of our territory, the sparseness of
our population, and, if you please, the
want of energy in our government; the
very content and happiness of our peo-
ple, all make it absurd in us to com-
mence a war of aggression and conquest.
We never ought to do it except in a
case of terrible necessity. The people
of this country will not give a general
and voluntary support to such a war.

A large portion I believe the largest
portion of the people, are satisfied that
you might honorably have avoided
this war, and certainly that you might
long ago have honorably ended it—
What then must be their sensations,
when they behold you following on in
its pursuit to the verge of bankruptcy?
Avowing but half your wants, you will
be obliged this year to demand a loan
of thirty millions of dollars. It is true
you have tempted the cupidity of our
money holders, and enjoyed great ap-
parent fiscal facilities. That is, you
have borrowed at about 7 and 3-4 per
cent, when individuals of good credit,
can borrow at 5 and 6 per cent. But
recollect the money interest, on whose
favor you depend, is a jealous and sensi-
tive race, easily alarmed, unsteadily
attached, supporting you rather from
the hope of profit than the pride of prin-
ciple, adhering to you as long as calcu-
lation justifies adherence and then a-
bandoning you with indifference or con-
tempt.

The present proposition will alarm
them. It proves that we cannot wage
our Canadian war but at an expence
that must endanger our credit and ex-
haust our finances. To their view, it will
place peace at a distance. They will
justly argue that when the enemy per-
ceives the desperate expedients to
which we are compelled to resort,
he will refrain from concession and
retard negotiation. Sir, if our enemy
was obliged to resort to expedients
half as ruinous as those now proposed,
we should have no doubt of his near
approach to ruin. We should calcu-
late that we had nothing to do but to
wait, and let him consummate his own
destruction. The revenue of the na-
tion and its credit constitute its strength.
You are trying hazardous experiments
with both. Under our form of govern-
ment, public credit once wounded, must
die. If from your extravagance and
wanton expenditure the confidence of
monied men is once lost, it can never
be regained.

Faults on this subject are irreparable,
confession and repentance will not make
you whole. Recollect that since your
destruction of your own grand conve-
nient financial organ the bank of the
United States, you have power no longer
to controul, you have hardly an influence
in directing the money circulation of
the country. You are dependant on a
hundred rival, jealous, envious, factious
banking institutions, who are friends
while all is fair, but who will and must
desert you on the first thickening of the
storm. Your enemy has for years ex-
hibited a financial prodigy to the aston-
ished world. Buoyed up by mercan-
tile confidence, she has soared on paper
wings and has been miraculously pre-
served, though the winds have blown
and the rains have descended. Do you
mean rashly to imitate her conduct,
when you are not compelled by her ne-
cessity to incur danger, and cannot be
sustained by her ability to overcome it.
Be assured, sir, this proposition of un-
exampled prodigality and profusion, will
necessarily create doubts and alarms.
Those who have lent you money, have
been able to do so not from the over-
flowing but from the stagnant capital of
the country. The actual circulating
wealth of this country is over-rated. It
was natural that you should obtain in
your first loans the capital that your em-
bargo, non-intercourse and war had di-
rected from its ordinary commercial
channels.

The financial prosperity of this coun-
try exhibits to my eye rather bulk than
solidity of structure. It cannot with-
stand a convulsion. And this unbought

expenditure for indefinite objects, the waste of treasure for nothing, the loss of confidence, must create alarm, and distrust—may produce convulsion. The moment that alarm begins among our banking institutions, uncurbed and unregulated as they are by a general council or supervision, one will push down another's stock and exchange bills, of which they are the holders, will be hurried into market—their effect, to the amount of millions, by the present plan, must pass to the recipients, for paper money of all kinds will be discredited.—The enchantment of confidence will be dissolved, and fortune indeed will be this country, if it escape bankruptcy, and the worst species of disgrace, violation of its solemn contracts. Gloomy and desponding indeed are these apprehensions! all I hope ill-founded and mistaken. Yet they naturally and irresistibly suggest themselves, when propositions like the present, demonstrate our incapacity for aggressive war, and our determination blindly and desperately to persevere in it. If the war were really popular, blended with the feelings of the people, identified with their interests, and upheld by the energy of practical patriotism, these suggestions could not arise. The seal of the people would out-run the designs of the government, and bounty would be unnecessary and disdained.

Sir, the war is unpopular, and if for no other reason, but that suggested by my honorable friend from Delaware. Because it could have, with the strictest regard to our own dignity and self-respect as a nation, been avoided. Impressment and other wrongs had frequently been subjects of discussion, but we had never referred to these as proper and justifiable causes of war. The sole point of irritation, the exclusive, the all-involving object was, the Orders in Council. No man, conversant with the history of the times, will have the hardihood to assert, that if the Orders in Council had been repealed, that we should have declared war. But, nevertheless, their repeal was calculated on—was anticipated, was, I will not say predicted, but demonstrated to be probable and morally certain before our declaration of war. It was the turning point of discussion in this chamber. It is a prominent topic in the luminous, unanswered, and unanswerable speech of the predecessor of my honorable friend from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard,) on his motion "to postpone the further consideration of the bill declaring war against Great-Britain to the 31st of October." Believe it was this consideration that influenced and decided the anxious and honest doubts of the predecessor of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, on that awful occasion. Sir, it did appear to me, that there was a hurry in declaring war, for fear the ascertainment of the repeal of the Orders in Council would prevent it.—There was indeed a well-contested race, between this and the English government. We pushing on to declare war, before the removal of the cause of war; and they pushing on to remove the cause of war, before our declaration.

The statement of my friend from Kentucky are perfectly reconcilable. The probability, the almost ascertained assurance of the repeal of the orders in council, arose not from the prospect of voluntary but compulsory alteration in the system of the Prime Minister. He had been obliged to submit to an open inquiry on the subject of the orders in council, and whoever has attended to the history of English parliamentary proceedings, knows, that when a prime minister is obliged to yield to this, he must soon abandon his system or his place. All the arts of ministerial influence and parliamentary management are exerted to prevent an inquiry. Nothing but the conviction of gross errors and defects; nothing but the firm and steady pressure of matured enlightened public opinion could have produced the inquiry. The evidence submitted during the progress of the investigation, before the committee of the House of Commons, reached this country during our discussion of the war. We knew that the corporations of London and Liverpool; that the great body of the manufacturers had come forward against the minister. Our government anticipated the repeal of the orders in council. For this assertion I have the authority of Mr. Russell, who, in his last interview with Lord Castlereagh, most unequivocally declared I appeal to Russell's correspondence as conclusive authority on this point. Is it then uncandid, unfair to allege, that such was our infatuate zeal for war, that we hurried the declaration in fear we should get relief without war? We hurried the declaration while an apparent justifiable cause of war existed, because we were convinced that ground was about to be removed by the voluntary act of our intended enemy. Is it then uncandid to say the war was unnecessary, and consequently unjust? and is it unnatural and wonderful that such a war, with such an origin, disastrous in its progress, destructive in its consequences, bringing the people to the brink of present afflictions, and distracting their minds with the gloomy apprehensions of future calamity, should have been so long delayed? It is an undeniable truth, a few days delay,

which the friends of peace in this body humbly and earnestly implored, would have saved the nation from this fatal war—the expenditure of countless treasure—the wanton effusion of its precious blood—and above all, from its present state of degradation and disgrace. And is it in support of this war that we are required to suppress our opinions; to unthink our thoughts; to be hypocritical in sentiment, and inconsistent in conduct? No, sir, we cannot support this war otherwise than as the laws and constitution of our country require and compel us. We contribute, without delay or resistance, our personal and pecuniary aid; but suspicious and contemptible indeed would be our conduct, if in simulation of the fashionable patriotism of the day, we were eager to adopt and approve the most extravagant plans of expenditure; the wildest projects of foreign invasion, and the grossest acts of domestic oppression. That part of the country in which I am a resident has been denounced and calumniated. One would think we were imitating the conduct of some states who not many years ago menaced, upon slight or no provocation, the dissolution of the Union. One would think that we too had gathered around us the fiends of discord and rebellion, and were hurrying to assault and prostrate the constitution of our country, the safeguard and sanctuary of our freedom. No, sir, that part of the country bears its sufferings with serene and with almost uncomplaining fortitude. Its present condition brings to my mind the statue of the dying Gladiator, whose strength is made more visible by its waste; whose ability to avenge suffering is evinced by the very firmness with which he endures it, and who exhibits his contempt of his pain and its inflictors amid the agonies of death.

Sir, we are entitled to more than the negative merit of silent and unresisting acquiescence. The funds that support this war have, in more than a full proportion, been derived from our northern country. The hope of peace and the allurement of the Russian mediation—aided by that frailty in human nature which prompts it with too much facility to reconcile principle with profit, induced large subscriptions to the last loan from the friends of peace. Sir, while the gentleman from Kentucky has a right to claim, for the citizens of his state, the merit of active, urgent personal patriotism—we do not even in reference to his criterion of merit deserve censure. We shall pay the taxes now imposed, as we formerly paid them. We have been less profuse in our professions and pledges of life, fortune and sacred honors; but of the substantial sinews of war, we have furnished our share. I repeat it, we have mostly furnished the money; and that money is now circulating in the western country, animating its industry, appreciating its property, and ameliorating its condition. This accidental good, to a brave people, who have made sacrifices evincive of their sincerity of sentiment, I do not regret. But the honorable gentleman may, with a mingled emotion of pride and sorrow, recollect that on this subject Kentucky stands "conspicuous, because she stands alone." As to many other States, their professions and pledges remind me, when connected with their present accusations, of the parts performed by Louis the XIV. and the Pope, in the war of the Pretender—one furnished honories, and prayers, and exhortations; the other furnished men from his dominions, and money from his Treasury.

No doubt, Sir, the present prospect of peace will be used, and perhaps effectually, as the means of procuring fresh loans from the friends of peace. But is the present measure consistent with sincerity and honesty, in its pursuit? The basis of negotiation is understood. Conquest, even if we were sanguine enough to anticipate it, cannot alter it. A new army, even if we could raise one, must for the operations of the approaching campaign be undisciplined, and of course inefficient. If we have peace at all, we must have it in a few months—Why then this idle waste of money? For defence, it is unnecessary. The people of this country needs no such bribery, to defend themselves.—For conquest, it is as unjustifiable in motive as it will be incompetent in effect.

The gentleman, sir, from Kentucky, charged us with a wish of getting into power, and insinuated that our opposition proceeded from our desire of sharing or dispensing the benefits and emoluments of government. This language is unusual, in this place. I regret that it has been introduced. I protest against it, inasmuch as it is derogatory to the dignity, as inapplicable to the nature of our public functions. It is the parliamentary slang in England; and there, where legislators may be placemen and pensioners, it may be pardonable; but here, where this is prohibited by the Constitution, it can have no meaning, or only an improper one. But does the honorable gentleman really think, the possession of power and place, is at this moment enlivening? Is it desirable to enter upon a wasted estate, and exercise dominion over a scene of desolation and ruin?

For my part, I prefer our snug, safe, cottage comforts, to all the chilly mag-

nificence of power. I prefer the functions that belong to us as an opposition—of useful, disinterested admonition—of occasional candid support, and at times of bold and fearless reproof, to the dangerous elevation and perilous responsibility for which the honorable gentleman thinks we are so solicitous. No, sir, give us peace, and its attendant blessings; give us back our commerce, our personal rights, our constitutional privileges, the power of moving where we will, and of speaking what we think, and we will sign and seal a release to honorable gentlemen, of our miserable contingent right of reversion to place and emolument. How fortunate, sir, is the present administration in obtaining, from the magnanimous policy of its enemy, what it was not entitled to, from its own wisdom or energy—this opportunity of restoring peace. I am not in the habit of eulogising England. I admit, that haughtiness and arrogance belong to her character. How unexpected, how unlooked for then, must have been her recent overtures for peace. Who anticipated, that in this hour of her prodigious prosperity, she would seek the renewal of that friendship, which in her seasons of danger and distress, she was too proud to conciliate? Who dared to predict, that conquest could so mitigate her arrogance, and liberalise her policy, as to induce her to treat on terms of reciprocity, with an enemy whose war she deemed not only unnecessary and unprovoked, but to have been instigated by the arts and malevolence of the natural hater, and determined destroyer, not only of her commerce, her freedoms, and her independence, but of ours. To the question then of the honorable gentleman from Kentucky, what would we do if we were in power, I answer, that we would seek peace in the spirit of peace. We would endeavour to effect by arrangement, and treaty-stipulation, what can never be effected by war. We should not be forgetful of sailors and sailors' rights. We would not barter them away for the fur-trade, for Indian lands, nor even for the secure possession of all the British dominions on the continent.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 21.

The Committee of ways and means reported the following bills, which were read and committed to a committee of the whole house, viz.

A bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1814.

A bill for the support of the military establishment.

A bill for the support of the navy establishment.

The Speaker presented to the House a communication from Gen. Alexander Smythe, of Virginia, accompanied with documents, numbered from 1 to 61, both inclusive, desiring they might be laid before any committee which should be raised to enquire into the conduct of the war, and particularly his conduct—ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. McKim's resolution for an enquiry into the resources, agriculture, and natural products of the country, after amending it by substituting the committee of commerce and manufactures, instead of the committee of ways and means, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the house went into committee of the whole, on the bill authorising the issuing of five millions of Treasury Notes. The blanks were filled, and the bill reported to the house.

It was then moved, that the loan bill be recommitted to the committee of the whole house, for further discussion. The yeas and nays were taken, and the motion was carried—yeas 77, nays 70.—Mr. Pleasants in the chair. Mr. Yancey of North-Carolina, spoke in favor, and Mr. Grosvenor began a speech against. Before he had finished, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The engrossed Bill to authorise the issuing 5 millions of dollars in Treasury Notes was read a third time and passed, after an unsuccessful attempt to recommit it. The House for the remainder of the day were in Committee of the whole on the loan bill. Mr. Grosvenor finished his speech, which he began yesterday. He dwelt at considerable length upon the topics of expatriation and naturalization, and with much force of argument. Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia replied; who was followed by Mr. Forsyth of the same state. Before he finished, the committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

A report was made unfavorable to the petition of the person who states, that while travelling in the state of New York, he was robbed of 7,250 dollars of the public money; in which report the house concurred.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Goldsborough, for an alteration of the standing rules and orders of the house, the object of which resolution is, to permit the admission of former members of the cabinet council within the house of representatives—ordered to lie on the table.

A report was made by a committee

upon the subject of the Clerk's office, stating that many documents were unrecorded, with a resolution that the clerk of the house be authorized to hire an additional assistant. The house went into committee of the whole on the same, and said resolution was agreed to, reported to the house, and concurred in.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the loan bill.—Mr. Forsythe finished his speech begun yesterday. Mr. Robinson, of Louisiana followed at considerable length on the same side.

After he sat down, Mr. Cheves (the Speaker) took the floor. He made but few remarks before the committee rose and had leave to sit again. Mr. Cheves, of course, will speak to-morrow.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Beall, of Ohio, presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of that part of Ohio which borders on Lake Erie, praying compensation for supplies furnished the North Western Army. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Hempstead of Missouri, presented a resolution of the Legislature of the territory of Missouri, requesting that a law may be passed authorising the Legislature to fix the seat of Government of said territory.—Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of the embargoed coasters were read and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. from the committee on the militia system, made a report on the memorial of the Legislature of Indiana, to them referred; which was read and committed.

Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce into the House a bill further to amend the Judicial system of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Stuart of Md. who stated that the act in question had been variously construed by various collectors, the committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of explaining or amending the act passed at the last session laying a duty on licences to retailers of wines, spiritous liquors and foreign merchandise, in relation to the liability of practising physicians to the tax imposed by said act, and leave was given to said committee to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wood of Mass. offered a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That the naval committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing on the pension list of the United States, officers, seamen, &c. that may be wounded in the performance of duty on board the revenue cutters of the United States.

Mr. Lowndes of S. C. as one of the committee on naval affairs objected to the reference of this subject to that committee, as well because the committee had, in a bill they had recently reported, expressed the opinion to what extent the principle of pensions should be extended, as because he saw a material distinction between the cases of persons serving on board national vessels of war and revenue cutters, arising from the difference of ordinary compensations, of discipline and danger in the service, &c.

After some observations not distinctly heard from Mr. Wood by way of reply, Mr. W. so modified his motion as to refer the proposed enquiry to a select committee, and thus amended the resolution passed. *nem. dissent.*

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House again in committee of the whole. Mr. Nelson of Va. in the chair on the loan bill.

Mr. Cheves of S. C. (the Speaker) took the floor, according to the intention he announced yesterday and spoke for two hours and a half with his usual eloquence and ability in support of the bill, of the war generally, but particularly in defence and approbation of the conduct of government in respect to the great question of retaliation—the ground of which he thoroughly traversed. When he concluded—

Mr. Baylies of Mass. rose on the opposite side, and opposed the bill and the war in a deliberate and remonstrative speech of about an hour.

When he ended his speech—The committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Gaillard, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported without amendment the bill giving pensions to the widows and orphans of persons slain on board of the public or private armed vessels of the U. S.

The bill for the relief of John Cannone, was read the third time, and passed.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

The President of the Senate communicated the general accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, from October, 1812, to Oct. 1813; and also the accounts of the War and Navy Departments for the same period; together with the reports of the accounting officers of the Treasury.

The bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes for the year 1814, was received from the House of Representatives, and passed to the second reading.

Agreeably to notice given yesterday, Mr. Giles, leave being given, introduced a bill to amend the act, to provide calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppressing insurrections, and repel invasions; which was passed to a second reading.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the return of vessels detained in other parts of the United States by the embargo.

The question recurred on the amendment proposed to the bill by Mr. Dan on the 16th inst. viz. "that nothing (the act shall be construed to prevent the people of any one state from carrying on trade between places within the same state," which was determined the negative—Yeas 7. Nays 12.

After some further ineffectual attempts to amend the bill, it was ordered to a third reading; and the Senate adjourned.

On the Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, FEB. 24.

THE SUPREME COURT.

THIS court is, as usual at this season of the year, earnestly and attentively engaged in the discussion, and adjudication of the very important cases referred to its decision. Regarding it as a branch of the government which it is important to hold in due veneration, and whose decisions are entitled to the highest respect, we are happy to perceive that greater interest than usual waits on the present session. So great is the attention, that notwithstanding the importance and interest of the debates in the two legislative bodies, holding its sessions in the same pile of building, it is frequently difficult to keep a quorum in either house of Congress, or to hear the pleadings in the court. Yesterday, particularly, the court was crowded with what we have ever seen. The pleadings which we heard were William Pinkney of Maryland, the late Attorney General, and better known as a diplomatist, whose pre-eminent talents are universally acknowledged, and Samuel Dexter, a great law character and distinguished citizen of Massachusetts. The great concourse of spectators, and auditors was principally drawn together by the expectation of witnessing the competition of these two great men, a very important case, brought up from Massachusetts.—*Nat. Int.*

THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

Was honoured, on the evening Tuesday, the 22d, his usual day, by a splendid ball at Colman's Hotel, which were present, (besides a very large proportion of the ladies and gentlemen of the city, and Georgetown, the President, the Vice-President, the Secretaries of the State and Navy Department, the Foreign Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court, the French and Swedish Ministers, and many Members of Congress and other strangers, a public character.—*ibid.*

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 24.

The Corvette JOHN ADAMS, of Anous, sailed yesterday afternoon for Rotterdam, with Messrs. CLAY and RUSSELL, our Peace negotiators, and their suites. The starting gate was favorable. May her return (if not before received) bring us news of the prospect of a speedy and honorable peace.

The United States frigate President, Com. Rodgers, came up from the Harb. this morning, and anchored off the battery.

BUFFALO, FEB. 15.

Yesterday Maj. Gen. Hall returned from Erie, having repaired to that place as we understand, for the purpose of conferring with the Commanding General on that station for the better and more effectual protection of our extensive frontier, and especially for the safety of our fleet at Erie. From the preparation at Erie, and the situation of the Lake, no apprehensions are entertained of the enemy's destroying our naval force.

Nothing interesting from Detroit. The British are said to be fortifying at Chippawa.

It is reported that Col. Scott, of artillery, is to be appointed a Brig. Gen. and to command on this frontier, so that a part of his force and a quantity of munitions of war, may shortly be expected.

PLATTSBURG, FEB. 22.

A British force, under command Col. Scott, came out to the Free Mills, after our army left that place. The public property having all been removed, and the barracks and buildings destroyed, the enemy returned, having committed some depredations upon the property of individuals. They were from 2000 to 3000 strong, with eight pieces of artillery.—General Wilkinson instantly mounted his horse on hearing of their approach, and ordered the troops under arms—500 men marched in two columns to meet the foe, under Colo. Bissell and Purdy but when they had proceeded 10 miles they learnt that the enemy had retreated. The detachment was of course ordered to their quarters.

Report, SATURDAY, March 3, 1814.

MR. HUNTER'S SPEECH.

We copy from the "Starator," of the 15th Feb. Mr. Hunter's Speech in the Senate of the United States, on the BOUNTY BILL, which will be perused with pleasure by our readers.

RHODE-ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

The General Assembly of this State are still in session, at Providence. The time of the Legislature has been principally occupied in the trial of private petitions, and business of a local nature. The Report of the Committee, to whom was referred the petition for charters of incorporation for five new Banks, was to have been taken up in the House yesterday. The Assembly is expected to rise this day.

At a numerous meeting of FEDERAL REPUBLICAN FRIENDS to UNION, PEACE and COMMERCE, held at the Court-House in Providence, on FRIDAY EVENING, February 25, 1814, Hon. J. B. MASON, Chairman, It was resolved, unanimously, to recommend the following gentlemen to the support of the Freemen of this State for GENERAL OFFICERS for the ensuing year:

HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM JONES, Esq.
GOVERNOR.
THE HONOURABLE
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
SENATORS.
NICHOLAS BROWN, Esq. President,
JAMES RHODES, Esq. Warwick
GEORGE IRISH, Esq. Middletown
JOSHUA PECKHAM, Esq. Newport.
ROBERT HARRIS, Esq. Smithfield.
EDWARD MANTON, Esq. Johnston
WILLIAM D'WOLFE, Esq. Bristol.
NICHOLAS C. NORTHUP, Esq. North-Kingstown.
THOMAS NOYES, Esq. Westerly.
ROWLAND HAZARD, Esq. South-Kingstown
SAMUEL EDDY, Esq. Secretary.
SAMUEL W. BRIDGHAM, Esq. Ator. Gen.
WILLIAM ENNIS, Esq. Gen. Treasurer.

A letter from Washington, to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, states that,

"Several gentlemen in-habits of intercourse with members of the Cabinet assure me, that the administration are in possession of information from Europe of such a character as not to leave a doubt of the return of PEACE.—The reason that this information is not communicated to Congress, is, that it has not been received in official form, although it proceeds from our public agents in Europe; and is of course entitled to a large share of consideration."

Directors of the National Bank.

The Bill, now before Congress, to establish a National Bank of 30 Millions Capital, fixes the number of Directors at twenty-five. Five of the Directors are to be appointed by the President of the United States; and the remaining twenty are to be chosen annually, on the first Monday of January, by the Stockholders, and the Directors thus chosen are to take their seats at the Board on the first Monday of March ensuing:—Provided however, that the following gentlemen form the first Board of Directors, and hold their seats undisturbed until the first Monday of March, in the year One thousand eight hundred and sixteen:—David M. Clarkson, Jacob Barker, John Wells, Charles Wright, George Davis, Isaac Lawrence, Wm. Gray, Thos. Hazard, Jun. G. Bryan, C. Price, J. Serjeant, M. Eyr, Jas. Fisher, Joseph Peace, James A. Buchanan, J. M. Kim, Robt. Oliver, J. Cox, J. McKinny, Jno. P. Van Ness, R. Cutts, Robt. Brent, Jno. Taylor, Walter Jones, and Thos. T. Gantt.

The National Intelligencer says, it hazards little in predicting, that the bill for a National Bank will not pass in the shape which the committee have given it.

The Legislature of Massachusetts completed its winter session on Monday last, and was adjourned to May next. The usual vote of thanks, to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, was unanimously passed.

Two hundred and seventy prisoners have marched from Pittsfield for Salem, to be embarked for Halifax.

It is stated that four of the British Officers, who escaped from Worcester Jail, have arrived at Halifax.

GEN. WILKINSON.

From the Georgetown Federal Republican, of February 24.

STATE SECRET.—More trouble in the camp.—The President last night indulged Mr. Armstrong in consenting to the arrest of Major General Wilkinson. The court martial is organized and the dispatches, with an official arrest, were dispatched by post this morning.—Feb. 23.

From the Boston PALLADIUM, of Yesterday.

FROM CANADA.

We have been favored with Montreal Papers of the 19th and 26th ult.

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, have resolved to impeach the Hon. Jonathan Sewall, Chief Justice of that Province, and the Hon James Monk, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, for Montreal District; and to address the Price Regent on the subject.

The British say, they found at French Mills 6 pieces of cannon and from 60 to 100 loads of provisions, and that just before the Americans evacuated that place, a party, under Col Forsyth came within the British lines and plundered a few poor people and carried away several individuals.

Gen. Proctor and Vincent were at Montreal Feb 19.

SAINT JOHN, (N B) JAN. 25. We stop the press to announce the arrival of His Majesty's brig Tinslie, in three days from Halifax, with 120 Volunteer Seamen for the Lakes in Canada, who are to proceed with all possible expedition and are to be followed by another division of Volunteers, in H. M. brig Manly, which is hourly expected.

CELEBRATION.

Tuesday, the 22d ult. being the birthday of the Founder of our Republic, his disciples the minority in Congress, dined together at Crawford's hotel, in Georgetown. Among other strangers of distinction, were the Hon. Messrs. Harper and Dexter.

The Hon. Rufus King presided, assisted by Col. Pickering and Gen. Breckenridge.

The following toasts were drank: 1 The day we commemorate.—It gave birth to Washington. "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

2 The People.—Conscious of their rights and faithful to their interests, they will distinguish their friends from their flatterers.

3 The Government of the United States.—Not the property of a party, but a trust for the people.

4 The great principles of civil liberty.—Never to be sacrificed under the plea of necessity.

5 The memory of Alex. Hamilton.—honoured by his name, for illustrious was his worth.

6 Fisher Ames.—A name which genius has made sacred, and patriotism has associated with the recollection of Washington.

7 The deceased heroes of the revolution.—They proved their valor by deeds, not by words.

8 Our navy, the relic of better times.—The offspring of wiser councils.

9 Commerce.—Its natural friends will ever prove its best protectors.

10 Sailors Rights.—Practical rights, secured by practical means—not theoretic rights, involving actual ruin.

11 Our sacred Soil.—Its protection never to be relinquished—its violation ill-requited by the miseries inflicted on others.

12 The Militia.—prompt to obey every constitutional command, ready to defend their homes and their altars; never destined to be the instruments of foreign conquest, or the slaves of military conscription.

13 Freedom of discussion.—Not a favor, but a right—protected by decorum, not trammelled by arbitrary rules.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Mr. King.—The Union of the States—Perpetual on the principles of their association—equal rights, equal benefits, and equal burdens.

Col. Pickering.—The Deliverers of Europe—continued union to their counsels and their arms.

Gen. Breckenridge.—Peace—sought in the spirit of peace—obtained without the abandonment of right—the result of just arrangement—not the escape from inefficient war.

Mr. Harper.—Federalism of the Washington Stamp—which seeks to save the country, not to rule it.

Mr. Gore.—Governor Strong—just in principle, temperate in means, firm in purpose.

Mr. Mason.—Commercial rights, defended on that element where they can alone be exercised.

Mr. Lewis.—John Marshall, the delight of his friends, the ornament of his station, and the pride of his country.

Mr. Miller.—John Jay—like Cato, firm, like Aristides, just.

Mr. Lovett.—Our happy self-supporting ways and means, which like bears in the winter, live by sucking their own paws.

Mr. Gaston.—Our country—it has been bought with the blood of our fore-

fathers, & will be preserved by the wisdom and firmness of their sons.

Mr. Hanson.—The deliverance of Europe—the sun of national independence has burst from behind the eclipses which terrified a darkened world.

Mr. Webster.—The liberty of the press—it has been defended, in an awful crisis of our country, by its best blood.

GENERAL ORDER.

Of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Vermont.

To Timothy F. Chipman, Major-General of the third Division of the Militia of Vermont.

In consequence of the late attack of the enemy on the frontiers of the State of New-York, the exposed situation of the frontier of this State, and particularly the public property at this place, I have thought proper to direct you to cause the division under your command, to be held in readiness to march on the shortest notice to such point or place as they may be directed for the defence of this State against any invasion which may be attempted by the enemies of our country. In case of an event so highly to be deprecated, it is expected that every man will cheerfully do his duty.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN.

Burlington, January 7, 1814.

The Albany Register comes out in favor of General McClure, who, the Editor observes, "has been duped by those who are now willing, in order to screen themselves, to give him up to be persecuted by popular clamor."—"Duped," (says he) by the artful and equivocal orders of the Secretary of War."

The Senate of New-York have passed a bill to raise 4000 State troops to serve for one year.

Letters from Washington say, that Congress will adjourn early in April.

Married.

At Charleston, (S. C) on the 17th ult by the Right Rev. Bishop Dehon, Mr. LUKK ROOBS, Merchant, late of this town, to Mrs. JANE BOSWELL FOSTER.

Died.

At North-Stonington, (Con) on the 14th ult. Mrs. TEMPERANCE LANG-WORTH, in the 66th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

March 5, 1814.

Arrived at this port on Monday last, Swedish barque Urania, Edel, 29 days from St. Bar's and 23 from Antigua, where she was carried in by the Rifleman, sloop of war, and released.—On Friday last, off Sandy-Hook, was boarded by a frigate, a sloop of war in co.

The Spanish letter-of-marque ship St Cecilia, from St. Jago de Cuba, for this port, with a cargo of Sugar and Molasses, was captured on the 2d of February off Sandy-Hook, by the Acasta frigate, and ordered for Bermuda.—The reason given for her capture was, that the Supercargo had a letter of introduction to a merchant in New-York.

The crew were landed at New-London, from the Acasta, on Sunday last, and arrived here on Tuesday.

No enemy's ships have been in sight from this town, for a week past.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer at Private Sale,

THE Cargo of the Swedish barque Urania, consisting of:—

124 Hhds } Muscovado SUGARS

6 Tierces }

145 Barrels }

26 Hhds & 30 bbls Clayed Ditto

111 Hhds 22 Tierces, and 46 bbls.

Retailing MOLASSES

Now landing on GRASS'S Wharf.

A L S O,

36 Qr-casks and 7 half pipes old

Madeira WINE

25 Hhds 2d proof West-India Rum

2 Pipes Cognac Brandy

2 coils Rope

20 bbls New York superfine Flour

30 bundles Hoops

5 Pipes country Gin

Newport, March 4

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted by Book Account, or otherwise, to RICHARD BAKER, late of Newport, innholder, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, in whose hands their obligations and accounts are placed, with positive orders to put them in suit, unless settled on or before the first day of April next.

GIDEON PALMER.

Newport, Feb. 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trusting the crew of the Russian brig Christian Hendrick, as I will pay no debts of their contracting.

J. F. KLEEMAN, Master.

Newport, March 4.

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

Has for Sale,

A VERY general Assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, at his Drug and Medicine Store, No. 143, Thames-street.

Also, Drugs and Medicines, Dysentia, &c. &c. as heretofore. Newport, March 4

Garden Seeds.

James Center,

Returns his grateful thanks to the public for past favors, and has now for sale at his Shop, No. 111, Thames-street.

A GENERAL Assortment of New Garden Seeds; viz:—Early Charlton Peas, first quality green Prussian, and two-podded ditto; pole and bush Beans of various kinds; early may, angur loaf, large drum-head, large dutch, kale and savoy cabbage; white and yellow French turnip; round deds ham ditto; bush, long neck and west-india squash; early and long green cucumber; red and white onions; large bell, apple and cherry pepper; beet, carrot, parsnip, head lettuce, scarlet and salmon radish, water and mush melon, nasturtium, parsley, celery, peppercress, asparagus, sage, summer savory, time, and sweet marjoruna.

He has on hand, an assortment of TANNERS, of all sizes; and different kinds of Perfumery

Newport, March 4.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Rhode-Island Literary Repository.

TO the want of some literary periodical publication in this State, it is undeniably owing, that our sons of science have, as yet, acquired no reputation abroad; and that amongst those States, which have been considered as the fosterers and patrons of learning, Rhode-Island has never been allowed a rank.

The advantages resulting from the regular publication of some repository for literary communications, in preserving useful discoveries, in concentrating talent, in stimulating to exertion by offering an opportunity for public distinction, and in giving publicity to important improvements, are too obvious to be here insisted on. The want of such a work has been long felt, acknowledged, and lamented, by all the friends of learning in this State.—Certainly then, the present prospectus of a periodical work, to be devoted entirely to the cause of science, literature and arts, will not be received with indifference, by any one to whom the literary reputation of this State is dear.

The RHODE-ISLAND LITERARY REPOSITORY will be published monthly, at Providence, (R. I.) and is intended to contain the most interesting and select of the English, Scotch, and American Reviews; Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Essays on Botany, Agriculture, and various other subjects; Poetry, original and selected; together with a monthly list of New Publications, both Trans-atlantic and American; and a particular Account of all Discoveries and Improvements connected with the progress of science, or interesting to humanity, with which we may be furnished. It will also be open to ingenious communications on any interesting subject, excepting only party politics and polemical divinity.

To such a publication, we feel no diffidence in soliciting a generous subscription; pledging ourselves to the public, that no exertions, on the part of the Editors, shall be wanting, to make the work useful and interesting.

CONDITIONS.

1. The Rhode-Island Literary Repository will be printed in monthly numbers of fifty-six pages each, on a handsome woven paper, with a new type.

2. The terms to subscribers will be Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.

Two Dollars to be paid on the delivery of the first number.

3 The first number will be ready for delivery on the first of April next, at the Book-store of

Robinson & Howland,

The Proprietors.

Providence, Feb. 8, 1814.

A subscription paper is left, at Mr. GEORGE WANTON'S Book-store, Newport, where subscribers will call and receive their numbers, when published.

March 3.

LOST.

ON Saturday, the 26th ult on the road from Cundall's Mills to Bristol Ferry, a black Morocco Pocket-Book, containing 125 or 130 Dollars, in Bank bills;—one bill of 10 dollars, Farmer's Bank, Troy; one bill of 10 dollars, Worcester Bank; the rest principally of the banks in Newport.

Also, two promissory notes, payable to James Dennison, and some receipts, &c. Whoever may find, and will deliver said Pocket-book, with its contents, to the subscriber, shall receive a generous reward.

SAUEL CLARKE.

Barnstable, March 2.

Sale at Auction.

THIS DAY, March 3, 1814, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on Lyon's Wharf.

THE cargo of the sch'r Flamingo, from Matanzas, consisting of—

40,000 wt. first quality green COFFEE

in hhds. and barrels.

30 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR.

30 Hhds. MOLASSES, new crop, suitable for retailing.

Conditions made known at the sale.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ, Auc'rs

Newport, March 4.

On TUESDAY, March 8, 1814, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction on BANISTER'S Wharf.

THE Cargo of the Sloop CAMPBELL, from Matanzas, consisting of

115 Hhds. } MOLASSES, new crop.

19 Tierces } suitable for retailing.

4 Hhds. } Brown SUGARS.

2 Tierces } Honey

2 Barrels Segars

12 ceros Spanish Tobacco

30 boxes sweet meats

Conditions made known at the sale.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ, Auc'rs.

Newport, March 4.

On FRIDAY, March 28, 1814, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises.

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, containing Eight Acres, (be the same more or less) situated at the south-east part of the town, and nearly opposite to Land belonging to Mr. Thomas Townsend—Conditions made known at the sale.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ, Auc'rs.

Newport, March 4.

On MONDAY, March 14, 1814, at 2 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, on GIBB'S Wharf, (if fair, if not the first fair day after.)

A QUANTITY of iron shot, barrels of small iron hoops, 3 large tea tannisters, 3 pair scales and beams, 1 do. with weights, 3 jack screws, one lot of wrought iron, different kinds, 1 do. cast iron, 3 wheels and a large iron chain belonging to a mud machine; 1 ships mizen stay, 3 old cables, 2 creening talis, 1 sett creening blocks, 1 4 inch ships tow-line 130-fathoms, 1 lot spare blocks, old bolt-rope, old rigging, different kinds, a quantity of old spanish hoops, stone jugs, one franklin stove, 1 dozen ash sweeps, 1 4 pound cannon with carriage, a number of sacks, corks, oak blocks and heading, one canoe, and a number of other articles.

Conditions made known at the sale.

B. B. HOWLAND, Auc'rs.

Newport, March 4.

Farm at Auction.

On MONDAY, March 21, 1814, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, (if it is not the first fair day after.)

THE FARM that Aaron Chandler died seized of; about 4 mls. from Newport, and lying partly in Middletown and partly in Portsmouth, containing about 115 Acres, with a Dwelling House thereon, 28 by 36 feet, two barns one almost new, a cribb, grist-mill, and two good apple orchards; it is well fenced and watered and the soil is good.

The above Farm will be sold free for all incumbrances, and the condition made known at the time and place of sale.—If not sold, the Farm will be rented for One Year, from the 25th of March.

THOMAS DENNIS, } Auc'rs.

JOHN WEAVER, }

Newport, March 2.

On TUESDAY, March 15, 1814, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction at the Dwelling-House of SYLVESTER GARDINER, near the South-Ferry (if fair, if not the first fair day after.)

FIFTEEN Cows, 4 pair of Oxen, 1 bay horse 5 years old, 1 mare 6 years old, 34 sheep, and a number of hogs and poultry—Also a quantity of corn, seed barley, potatoes, and a number of farming utensils, such as cart ploughs, harrows, &c. &c.—Condition made known at the sale.

B. ELDRIDGE, Auc'rs.

South-Kingstown, March 2.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing under the firm of COOK & DEXTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having accounts open with said firm, will settle them with Stephen Dexter.

STEPHEN DEXTER,

WILLIAM COOK.

Exeter, Feb. 17, 1814.

STEPHEN DEXTER has removed few rods from near the above house, where he will continue his business in that branch line.—He wishes the patronage of the public, and his friends in particular, and in favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

STEPHEN DEXTER

Exeter, Feb. 17.

Silas Dean,

For sale, at No. 67, Thames-street, and at his store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—
50 Hhds. Antigua RUM, high 2d & 3d proof, pure as imported.
50 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
15,000 wt. best retailing Coffee.
35 casks Nails.
10 Tons cordage, all sizes.
550 boxes mould and dipt candles.
5 qr-casks Madeira Wine.
500 barrels pickled Herring.
10 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
50 logs Mahogany.
10 boxes sperm candles.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
50 large hhd. Lime.
5 Anchors, 700 and 900 wt.
5 cables partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
And, A Quantity of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS.
Newport, Jan. 27.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale,
100 barrels Boston bay Mackerel.
50 dd. Shad—50 half barrels Do.
100 barrels Cod Oil.
40 dd. Salmon—40 half bbls Do.
40 half barrels Mackerel.
500 quintals Dry Fish.
300 boxes smoked Herring.
Newport, Feb. 4.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has taken that large and convenient Fire-Proof STORE, No. 3, Market-square, where he will at all times be ready to receive Goods on Commission, for public or private sale.—The utmost attention will be paid to the interests of those who may think proper to employ him.
He will receive Goods for Storage on the most reasonable terms.
Newport, Oct. 8.

Co-partnership Formed.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the subscribers have entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of

DYER & POTTER,

And tender their services as Auctioneers Commission Merchants, from and after this date, and will occupy the store of said Dyer, in Market-street, assuring their friends and the public, that all business confided to them, will at all times have their best attention. Cash will be liberally advanced, on all kinds of merchandise deposited for public or private sale, and all sales made will be guaranteed and discounted on the most accommodating terms.

ELISHA DYER,
CHARLES POTTER

DYER & POTTER offer at private sale 10,000 pounds of best green Coffee, in bags and tierces

3 pipes 4th-proof Brandy, Expedition's cargo.

70 boxes sperm-candle Candles
5 tons Logwood—5 do. Fustick
3 do. Nicaragua wood
2 do. first quality clean Hemp
1 do. Copperas

A few boxes of white Havana Sugars
30 bags of Pepper
10 boxes brown Sugar
60 bales Calcutta Twine.
Providence, Oct. 11.

WANTED, immediately,

A middle aged or young WOMAN, to assist in the work of a small family.—Liberal wages will be given.—Enquire at the Office of the New port Mercury.
Newport, Jan. 28.

Notice to whom it may concern.

REPORTS having been circulated, greatly to my discredit and injury, in this and the adjoining States, that I have held illegal intercourse with the "guardian of the enemy in the South" and conveyed to them early information of the sailing of the Frigate "President" from this Port; and also that I have become an informer to the officers of the government against many vessels which have lately been seized and proceeded against, in consequence of said information.—Although it is not proper for an individual, in ordinary cases, to trouble the public with injuries, but receive from the malice of enemies, from which no man is entirely free, the above charges are of so serious a nature, as to require some notice from me. I therefore so solemnly declare, that I have at no time held any intercourse with the British Squadron in the South or elsewhere; that I did not give the information of the sailing of the Frigate "President" charged against me; and that I have given no information to any officer of the government relative to any vessel—I defy contradiction.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

Newport, Feb. 14, 1814.

Newport, 14th Feb. A. D. 1814.
Personally appeared WILLIAM DAVIS, and made solemn Oath, that the above declaration by him subscribed is just, correct and true.
Before,
ROBERT ROGERS, Jm. Peace.

New Publications.

Just Published and for Sale by
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
THE GIAOUR, a Fragment of a Turkish Tale, by Lord Byron.
SAINCLAIR, or the Victim to the Arts and Sciences; and HORTENSE, or the Victim to Novels and Travel.—A Novel, in 3 vols.—Translated from the French of Madame de Genlis, by Archibald Harrison.—To which is prefixed, a Tale of the celebrated M. Florian, entitled CLAUDINE, or the Savoyards.

Also just received, and for sale as above, Advice to Shepherds and Owners of Flocks, on the care and management of sheep. Translated from the French of M. Daubenton. With plates and their explanations.
Also, Livingston and Bard, on Me-inoes.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have on hand, as usual,
An extensive Assortment of BOOKS in the various departments of Literature, which will be sold, wholesale and retail, as low as at any Book-Store in America.

Gentlemen of the Law, and others, will be furnished at short notice, with any Book they may want.
Feb. 12, 1814.

Coffee, &c.

600 Bags Porto-Rico green COFFEE.
240 Pigs COPPER.
2300 Goat-skins—400 Hides.

For sale by
JOHN DOMEK,
At Mrs. Cottrell's, in Thames-street.
Newport, Feb. 18.

Sugars & Coffee.

600 Boxes first quality brown Havana SUGARS.
153 half-boxes do do Do.
144 barrels do do Do.
89 Bags COFFEE.

For sale, by
PETER HARMONY.
Newport, Feb. 18.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms, at their store.

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR.

400 barrels Cabin Bread.
100 do Pilot Do.
30 Hhds. very nice Rum.
8 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
57 boxes brown Sugar.
34 Hogsheads Molasses.
28 bbls Mess & 34 do. prime Beef.
18 do. cargo No. 1 Do.
32 do. Refuse Do.
60 boxes chocolate—52 do. candles.
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.
Newport, Nov. 4.

William Blodget,

OFFERS for sale, just received by the sloop Gen. Greene, Juno Polly and Huntress:—
476 barrels } Superfine new FLOUR
26 half do. }
470 kegs of Butter and Lard.
150 Barrels Prime and cargo Pork.
24 pipes of Gin and Whiskey.
20 Hhds. pure West-India Rum.
In Store,

Rectified Rum, Gin, Whiskey, Cognac Brandy, Souchong and Bohea Tea, prime upland, sea-land and Brazil Cotton, coffee, starch, pork, copperas Wine, roman vitrol, Pimento, loaf and lump sugars, white and brown Havana Sugars, Logwood, salt petre, &c.

Cash liberally advanced on Goods consigned for public or private sale.—Sales guaranteed, and the whole amount advanced on the most liberal terms.
Providence, Nov. 12.

William White,

Has for sale, at No. 11, Long-Wharf,
5 Hhds. first quality Rum
2 Pipes do. Gin.
5 do. Malaga Wine
1 do. Lisbon do.
20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
2 chests hyson-skin Tea
1 do. souchong do.
10 qr-casks Bohea do.
20 sacks cassia.
4 bags cocoa—5 do. Pepper.
5 boxes Spanish Segars.
5 do. playing Cards.
10 do candles—5 do. soap.
33 kegs butter—2000 wt. cheese.
Also, A general assortment of Groceries as usual.
Newport, Nov. 4.

THE Subscriber, Attorney to the Executors of the last will and testament of RACHEL WRIGHT, late of Newport, widow, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and all persons having any demands against said estate, to exhibit them for adjustment.
DAVID KING.
Newport, Dec. 15.

40,000 dills.

HIGHEST PRIZE !!!

Washington Monument Lottery.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	40,000
1 do of	30,000
1 do of	20,000
2 do of	10,000
5 do of	5,000
15 do of	1,000
20 do of	500

Besides several of 100, 80, &c. &c. &c. The Drawing of the above splendid Lottery, will commence in March, and end in June next.—Orders for Whole, Half and Quarter Tickets, will receive immediate attention, at the Truly Fortunate Lottery Office of J. C. SHAW, who has procured for his Friends, High Prizes, in about two Years, to more than 40,000 Dollars amount.
Exchange & Lottery-Office,
Dec. 17th, 1813

An Interesting Question

WHO procures for his Employers High Prizes?

ANSWER.

JOSHUA C. SHAW, at his Truly Fortunate Lottery Office.

PROOF.

In only Five Days Drawing of the 3c. class Plymouth Beach Lottery—being as far as the Managers have proceeded he has obtained

One Prize of \$ 500
One do 50
One do 20
One do 10

Besides a large number of 12 each. Also, within a few days, a Prize of 200 dollars, in the Union College Lottery, completed drawing.

The fortunate holders of the above Prizes, received their Cash, at this Office, as soon as the fate of their Tickets was ascertained.

Orders for warranted undrawn Tickets will meet due attention during the whole time of drawing.

JOSHUA C. SHAW.

Exchange and Lottery Office,
No. 118, Thames-Street.
Newport, Feb. 11, 1814

N. B.—Specie given for Paper—Bills of all the Banks in the U. S. discounted upon reasonable terms.

New Feather Beds and Feather's

LIVE Geese and Fowl Feathers and Feather Beds, from 20 to 5 Dollars, kept constantly for sale by
ABRAHAM BARKER,
No. 2, Charles-street.

Likewise, An assortment of MATTRESSES, of every description, constantly for sale as above.
Newport, Jan. 27.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. JONATHAN EASTON, are requested to make payment to the Administrators previous to the 20th of April, as they shall then be compelled to put all unsettled Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Attorney.
PELEG T. EASTON,
JONATHAN EASTON, } Adm'rs.
Newport, Jan. 29.

Perfumery.

JUST received, a few cases French PERFUMERY, of a superior quality, comprising the following articles, viz:—

Bottles Bologne Water
Flasks essence of Soap
Bottles spirits of Lavender
do. scent water assorted
Flasks Opial for Teeth.
Bottles Elixir of Leroy
Flasks refreshing Vinegar.
Pots Pomatum.
Bottles red Vinegar.
Tooth brushes—do Powder.
Vegetable soap balls.
By Wholesale or Retail.

A L S O,

Superfine Navy blue, black, and green Broadcloths, Bedford Cords and Cassimeres, for sale by
P. O. RICHMOND.
Newport, Nov. 26.

A FARM TO LET.

THE Subscriber will Let for the approaching season, his FARM in RICHMOND, now occupied by John S. Underwood.—It is suited to the raising of Corn, and feeding of Sheep and young cattle.—Any person applying, should be recommended or known to the subscriber as industrious, honest and punctual.

The Terms, and a more particular description, may be had on application to Mr. JOSEPH BASCOCK, near the premises, or in this Town to W. MARCHANT.
Newport, Jan. 20, 1814.

Rhodes & Cahoon

Have for sale,
240 Boxes brown Havana SUGARS.
120 Hhds. & 15 tierces MOLASSES.
3000 wt. Spanish Tobacco.
10 Hhds. Coconos.
500 barrels Philadelphia, New-York, and Baltimore superfine Flour.
75 Hhds. New-England Rum.
Newport, Jan. 28.

Benjamin Ruggles,

Offers for sale at his Store, on Lyon's Wharf,
SIX Hundred Barrels FLOUR, in whole and half barrels, part of which is southern Flour, fresh, and suitable for families use.
Also, 300 spanish Oxx Hides.
Newport, Jan. 29.

Suneon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No 2, Church-street, and store No. 5, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds.
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable iron.

80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,
3000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.
Now landing from on board the ship George Washington at the Long-wharf
Newport, Oct. 10.

William Crooke,

At his Brick-Store, No. 73, Corner of Thames and Pelham-street

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT of first Quality GROCERIES, at Wholesale and Retail.

SHIP and FAMILY STORES put up in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

Articles to answer as recommended.
Newport, Nov. 20.

Richmond Rogers

Offer for sale,
36 Qr-casks Madeira WINE, 6 years old
7 half pipes do do
2 pipes Cognac Brandy
60 barrels superfine New-York Flour
4 tons Logwood
25 hhd. pure West-India Rum, 2d proof
91 hhd. Muscovado
50 bbls. ditto } SUGARS
15 hhd. & 36 bbls. clayed
17 Hogsheads Molasses
60 pieces short Nankins.
Newport, Dec. 31.

ELEGANT

New Goods.

Just received and for Sale, at
E. W. Lawton's,

AN Invoice of really elegant GINGHAM, Prints, Fancy Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric and shirting Cottons.

Also, The best assortment he has ever offered, of every description of American Manufactured Cotton Goods, from the most approved Factories in New-England, which in point of colour or texture, shall always be warranted equal to the recommendation.
Newport, Jan. 22.

Peter Grinnell & Son

Nearly opposite the Providence Bank offer for Sale,

FOURTEEN tons English white Lead; Painters' colours of every description, dry or ground in oil; window glass of every size, and different qualities; large crate glass, which may be cut to any pattern; emery, different numbers; Russia and American glue, chalk, osin, gums and varnishes; gold, silver and brass leaf; linseed, lamp and whale oil; spirits of turpentine; sheet and pig lead; lines and twine, a great variety; painters and weavers brushes; a great variety of articles for cotton manufactures and weavers; a small assortment of Hard ware; Looking-Glasses, with elegant gilt and mahogany frames; dressing-glasses; elegant clock Dials, and Willards patent Time-Pieces, at the manufacturer's prices; with every article usually called for, in a Paint or ship-chandlery store.
Gilt Frames of various patterns made for Looking-Glasses, embroidery, and pictures, of every description; Sign Painting, &c.
Providence, August 23.

NOTES.

OF the BANKS in this Town, printed on STAMPED PAPER, are for sale at this Office.

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
Have just received, and for sale,
FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.
A L S O,
Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,
A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,
MEMOIRS OF THE WAR, In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partisan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREEN, of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Editor will be delighted, that the interest formed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenious stamp of patriotic Soldier, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical Pronouncing DICTIONARY of the English LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several named terms, with their acceptations and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. Also, A variety of technical terms of Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biography of the ancients, from the most authentic sources.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurrences, from the earliest ages to the present time; containing whatever is worthy of record as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—By an American Gentleman.
May 22, 1813

DOMESTIC ROVER AND SPINNING MACHINE.

THE subscribers have purchased the right of selling, vending, and using the above Machine, in the counties of Newport and Bristol, &c. &c.—Its most important advantages and usefulness, may be stated in a few words:—

First.—It facilitates the principle of reaping and spinning the Merino and other wool of the same machine; with great exactness and remarkable facility.

Second.—It will spin the common wool directly from the roll without rapping, sufficiently fine for common broadcloths.

Third.—It will spin cotton, when repaid of properly carded, as fine and even as on the common wheel; with equally increased advantage.

Fourth.—It is very convenient for doubling and twisting threads, cotton or yarn, or any descriptive of the above machine.

Fifth.—Its operation is not half so laborious as the English Jenny, and it is easily managed by girls or children, with immense profit.

Sixth.—It will produce a saving, over the common wheel, of from 20 to 30 d. in the manufacture of every hundred yards of cloth.

Seventh.—It supercedes the great expense of the two English machines, as it performs the same operations of the Billy and Jenny.

Let these facts be duly considered, by candid and liberal minds, together with the saving of time, labour, trouble, and the expense of board and wages, when one person will perform the service of five or six in the usual method of spinning, and but few will hesitate in procuring the Domestic Rover and Spinner.

It will also give a powerful spring to enterprise, and stimulate the female part of the community, to vie with each other in habits of industry, as with 20 or 30 spinning an active girl will furnish yarn sufficient to keep 2 or 3 looms constantly in operation, and earn from 20 to 30 dollars per month.

It can be observed, that one of the above machines occupy but little more space than a common bed, and can be removed with ease.—Let every Farmer encourage the growth of sheep, and promote American Manufactures.—Let the splendid habitation, as well as the humble cottage, become a little Factory; and in this way, our country will become rich and independent.—If individuals are not able to neighbourhoods join in the purchase of a machine, and the expense will be trifling.

Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call at No. 5, Forewell-street, and examine for their own satisfaction; and those who wish to purchase machines, for the ensuing season, are requested to make early application.

Satisfactory certificates may be seen and every information given, by application to the subscribers.

Good and warranted machines, of any number of spindles required, will be furnished on short notice, and instructions given in spinning, on reasonable terms, by applying to
STEPHEN B. CORNELL, of Providence (month, or
PAUL BAILEY, of Newport.
Newport, Oct. 10, 1813.

WHEREAS MARTHA wife of the Subscriber, has left his house and refused to live with him, he is under the necessity of forbidding all persons from harbouring or treating her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.
JOHN WILCOX.
Essex, Feb. 9, 1814.